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Capacity-building
Capacity-building under the Convention
Capacity-building under the Kyoto Protocol

Synthesis report on capacity-building work undertaken by bodies established under the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol

Note by the secretariat*

Summary

This report was prepared to inform discussions during the 3rd meeting of the Durban Forum on capacity-building. The report compiles and synthesizes information of relevance to capacity-building contained in reports published by relevant bodies established under the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol (namely the Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention, the Least Developed Countries Expert Group, the Adaptation Committee, the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts, the Technology Executive Committee, the Climate Technology Centre and Network, the Standing Committee on Finance, the Green Climate Fund and the Executive Board of the clean development mechanism) since the 2nd meeting of the Durban Forum on capacity-building. Parties may wish to consider information contained in this report with a view to further enhancing the monitoring and review of the effectiveness of capacity-building.

* This document was submitted after the due date owing to the timing of scheduled meetings of the bodies established under the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol.

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I. Introduction

A. Mandate

1. The Conference of the Parties (COP), by decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 144, requested the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) to further enhance the monitoring and review of the effectiveness of capacity-building by organizing an annual in-session Durban Forum for in-depth discussion on capacity-building with the participation of Parties, representatives of the relevant bodies established under the Convention, and relevant experts and practitioners, with a view to sharing their experiences and exchanging ideas, best practices and lessons learned regarding the implementation of capacity-building activities. By paragraph 146 of the same decision, the COP requested the secretariat to compile and synthesize the reports prepared since the most recent session of the Durban Forum on capacity-building by the relevant bodies established under the Convention.

2. The 2nd meeting of the Durban Forum on capacity-building took place in June 2013, during SBI 38. SBI 39 decided that the 3rd meeting of the Durban Forum on capacity-building would be held during SBI 40.[1]

3. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP) decided, by decision 10/CMP.8, paragraph 1, that the Durban Forum on capacity-building is an appropriate arrangement for sharing experiences and exchanging ideas, best practices and lessons learned regarding the implementation of capacity-building activities related to the Kyoto Protocol with the participation of Parties, representatives of the relevant bodies established under the Convention and relevant experts and practitioners.

B. Scope of the note

4. This report compiles and synthesizes information of relevance to capacity-building contained in the following reports by the Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention (CGE), the Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG), the Adaptation Committee, the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts, the Technology Executive Committee (TEC), the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN), the Standing Committee on Finance (SCF), the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and the Executive Board of the clean development mechanism (CDM) produced since the 2nd meeting of the Durban Forum on capacity-building:

(a) Progress report on the work of the CGE: report on the expert workshop on the development of training materials for the preparation of biennial update reports (FCCC/SBI/2013/INF.13);

(b) Progress report on the work of the CGE: report on the global training workshop on the preparation of biennial update reports (FCCC/SBI/2013/18);

(c) Progress report on the work of the CGE. Part II (FCCC/SBI/2013/17);

(d) Report on the 24th meeting of the LEG (FCCC/SBI/2013/15);

(e) Report on the 25th meeting of the LEG (FCCC/SBI/2014/4);

(f) Synthesis report on the regional training workshops on adaptation for the least developed countries for 2012–2013 (FCCC/SBI/2013/16);

[1] FCCC/SBI/2013/20, paragraph 143.

(g) Report of the Adaptation Committee (FCCC/SB/2013/2);

(h) Report on the meeting on available tools for the use of indigenous and traditional knowledge and practices for adaptation, needs of local and indigenous communities and the application of gender-sensitive approaches and tools for adaptation (FCCC/SBSTA/2014/INF.11);

(i) Joint annual report of the TEC and the CTCN for 2013 (FCCC/SB/2013/1);

(j) Report of the SCF to the COP (FCCC/CP/2013/8);

(k) Report of the GCF to the COP (FCCC/CP/2013/6 and Add.1);

(l) Annual report of the CDM Executive Board to the CMP (FCCC/KP/CMP/2013/5 (Parts I and II)).

5. The report also includes information on the capacity-building related work by the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism.

C. Possible action by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation

6. The SBI may wish to consider the information contained in this report to inform discussions at the 3rd meeting of the Durban Forum on capacity-building.

II. Capacity-building elements in the work of bodies established under the Convention

A. Capacity-building elements in the work of the Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention

7. The objective of the CGE is to improve the process and preparation of national communications and biennial update reports (BURs) by Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention (non-Annex I Parties) by providing technical advice and support to such Parties.[2]

8. Under its work programme for 2013,[3] the CGE developed supplementary training materials on the preparation of BURs to cover areas that are not adequately addressed in the existing updated CGE training materials.[4] Furthermore, the CGE conducted an expert workshop on the development of training materials for the preparation of BURs in May 2013[5] and a global training workshop on the preparation of BURs in September 2013.[6]

9. The expert workshop engaged experts in a peer review of the supplementary training materials on the preparation of BURs with the aim of further enhancing these materials and ensuring that they meet the technical requirements of non-Annex I Parties.[7] The workshop was attended by seven national experts from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention,

[2] Decision 19/CP.19, annex, paragraph 1.
[3] FCCC/SBI/2013/7, paragraph 26.
[4] The updated CGE training materials are available at <http://unfccc.int/349.php>.
[5] FCCC/SBI/2013/INF.13.
[6] FCCC/SBI/2013/18.
[7] FCCC/SBI/2013/INF.13, paragraph 9.

19 national experts from non-Annex I Parties, five other experts and 21 CGE members.[8] Workshop participants recommended that needs and support received should not be biased towards the provision of financial resources, but should also address capacity-building.[9]

10. The supplementary training materials referred to in paragraphs 8 and 9 above constituted the basis for the global training workshop on the preparation of BURs. The objectives of this workshop were to provide technical support to non-Annex I Parties on how to report information in their BURs and to seek feedback on the revised training materials with a view to ensuring that the materials respond effectively to the technical assistance needs of non-Annex I Parties.[10] The workshop was attended by 47 national experts from non-Annex I Parties and 19 CGE members.[11] Participants were provided with an in-depth introduction to the supplementary training materials and the opportunity to explore their use in different working sessions. A demonstration of the recently upgraded greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory software for non-Annex I Parties to estimate and report their national GHG inventories was also provided. Many workshop participants stressed the need to further enhance the national capacity of non-Annex I Parties to prepare their national GHG inventories.[12]

11. At its 10th meeting, held in September 2013, the CGE noted an opportunity for collaboration with the TEC, in particular by complementing each other's work within the respective mandates, in areas such as outreach, capacity-building and communication, and also by fostering an institutional linkage between the technology needs assessment (TNA) process and that of national communications and BURs.[13] The CGE expressed the need to continue working in close collaboration with other bodies established under the Convention and intergovernmental organizations (IGOs) by sharing information and cooperating on capacity-building activities with a view to facilitating the provision of technical assistance and advice to non-Annex I Parties at the regional and national levels.[14]

12. At the same meeting, the CGE reported on informal discussions held with the Global Environment Facility (GEF) secretariat to increase the understanding of capacity-building needs for the preparation of national communications and BURs, and to explore other opportunities for further enhancing the provision of technical assistance to non-Annex I Parties. Both the CGE and the GEF secretariat had found these discussions useful and recommended that such an informal dialogue be continued.[15]

13. At the same meeting, the CGE recommended that the provision of capacity-building for non-Annex I Parties could be further enhanced by:

(a) Making increased use of communication tools;

(b) Ensuring that e-learning products respond to the needs expressed by workshop participants for in-country training;

(c) Stimulating the sharing of knowledge, experiences and best practices and encouraging the establishment of a network of experts;

(d) Making the updated training materials publicly available and disseminating them to a wider audience;

[8] FCCC/SBI/2013/INF.13, annex II.
[9] FCCC/SBI/2013/INF.13, paragraph 22(c)(ii).
[10] FCCC/SBI/2013/18, paragraph 12.
[11] FCCC/SBI/2013/18, paragraph 13.
[12] FCCC/SBI/2013/18, paragraph 20(b)(iv).
[13] FCCC/SBI/2013/17, paragraph 29(a).
[14] FCCC/SBI/2013/17, paragraph 56.
[15] FCCC/SBI/2013/17, paragraph 32.

(e) Regularly updating and enriching training materials, taking into account the current and future needs of non-Annex I Parties.

14. By decision 19/CP.19, the COP acknowledged that the CGE has made a substantial contribution to improving the process of the preparation of national communications by non-Annex I Parties by providing technical advice and support, and extended its mandate for a period of five years from 2014 to 2018. The COP mandated the CGE to develop, at its first meeting in 2014, a work programme for 2014–2018.

15. At its 11th meeting, held in January 2014, the CGE formulated its work programme for 2014–2018[16] and agreed to undertake the following major activities in 2014:

(a) Update the training materials on the vulnerability and adaptation assessments;

(b) Conduct regional training workshops on the preparation of BURs;

(c) Develop training programmes and carry out training for the team of technical experts conducting the technical analysis of BURs under the international consultation and analysis process;

(d) Make the supplementary training materials on the preparation of BURs available in Arabic, French and Spanish;

(e) Continue with the development of an e-learning programme for the preparation of national communications from non-Annex I Parties.

B. Capacity-building elements in the work of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group

16. The mandate of the LEG, under its current term (2011–2015), includes the provision of support to the least developed countries (LDCs) in the preparation and implementation of national adaptation programmes of action (NAPAs), implementation of the LDC work programme,[17] and technical guidance and support to the national adaptation plan (NAP) process. The COP requested the LEG to develop a two-year rolling work programme for consideration by the SBI at its first sessional meeting of each year.[18]

17. The objectives of the LEG two-year rolling work programmes for 2013–2014[19] and for 2014–2015[20] are to: provide technical guidance and support to the NAP process in LDCs; support LDCs in the preparation, revision, update and implementation of NAPAs; contribute to knowledge management and outreach activities in the context of adaptation planning, prioritization and implementation in LDCs; provide guidance on the integration of adaptation into development planning and on strengthening gender-related considerations and considerations regarding vulnerable communities in adaptation planning, prioritization and implementation in LDCs; promote quality and achievement of results by supporting the monitoring and evaluation of progress, effectiveness and gaps in the context of NAPAs, NAPs and the LDC work programme in LDCs; support the implementation of the LDC work programme; and promote synergy of adaptation-related efforts under the Convention.

[16] Available at <http://unfccc.int/files/national_reports/non-annex_i_natcom/cge/application/pdf/cge_work_programme_2014_208.pdf>.
[17] Decision 5/CP.7.
[18] Decisions 29/CP.7, 6/CP.16, paragraphs 2 and 3, and 5/CP.17, paragraphs 13–17.
[19] FCCC/SBI/2013/8, annex II.
[20] FCCC/SBI/2014/4, annex I.

18. Within the reporting period, the LEG held two regional training workshops on adaptation for LDCs for 2012–2013. The workshops aimed to build and enhance the capacity of LDCs to address adaptation through NAPAs, the LDC work programme and the NAP process. Sixty participants from 16 African LDCs attended the regional training workshop held in Kigali, Rwanda, from 29 July to 2 August 2013[21] and 29 participants from nine Asian LDCs attended the regional training workshop held in Siem Reap, Cambodia, from 20 to 24 August 2013.[22]

19. The workshops included different training modalities such as presentations, interactive discussions, practical sessions and field trips and used customized training materials based on the specific experiences and needs of the countries involved.[23] They were conducted in collaboration with a wide range of organizations, regional centres and networks specific to each region.

20. While many workshop participants felt that their capacity to engage effectively in national adaptation processes and launch a NAP process had been built,[24] they also expressed the need for further training on the NAP process to cover detailed steps on how to undertake the formulation and implementation of NAPs at the national level.[25] Given the evolving nature of adaptation, and the long-term horizon of the NAP process, workshop participants suggested that the LEG should organize training workshops on a continuous basis.[26] Workshop participants recommended a list of potential future training modalities, including training of trainers, self-paced learning and e-learning approaches.[27] Furthermore, participants emphasized the need to build national capacity, rather than relying on external consultants, in particular as the NAP process is a country-driven and country-owned process.[28]

21. Within the reporting period, the LEG conducted its 24th and 25th meetings in August 2013 and in February 2014, respectively. At its 24th meeting,[29] the LEG decided that regional training workshops have been effective in providing training and capacity-building on adaptation to LDCs[30] and recommended that a new round of regional workshops be initiated in the second half of 2014.[31] The workshops are part of the overall LEG strategy on the training on NAPs, which includes different modalities such as regional training workshops, training of trainers, e-learning materials for self-paced training, online collaboration tools through NAP Central (see para. 23 below) and collaboration with relevant organizations and support programmes on NAPs. The regional training workshops on NAPs will enhance the capacity of LDCs to address medium- and long-term adaptation needs through the formulation and implementation of NAPs. Similar to past practice, the workshops will be conducted in collaboration with a wide range of organizations, regional centres and networks specific to each region. They will also be organized in collaboration with the NAP global support programme for LDCs.

[21] FCCC/SBI/2013/16, paragraph 17.
[22] <https://unfccc.int/adaptation/groups_committees/ldc_expert_group/items/7779.php>.
[23] FCCC/SBI/2013/16, paragraph 8.
[24] FCCC/SBI/2013/16, paragraph 59.
[25] FCCC/SBI/2013/16, paragraph 30.
[26] FCCC/SBI/2013/16, paragraph 61.
[27] FCCC/SBI/2013/16, paragraph 62.
[28] FCCC/SBI/2013/16, paragraph 47(j).
[29] The report on the meeting is contained in document FCCC/SBI/2013/15.
[30] FCCC/SBI/2013/15, paragraph 18.
[31] FCCC/SBI/2013/15, paragraph 20.

22. The LEG found that the NAP Expo[32] held on 9 June 2013 had met its objective of catalysing the launch of the NAP process at the national level in LDCs and decided to organize a similar outreach event in 2014. Furthermore, the LEG agreed to continue promoting the application of the NAP technical guidelines (see para. 28 below) at UNFCCC sessions and through the enhancement of an interactive online version of the guidelines, which will include supplementary materials and case studies.[33]

23. The LEG decided to further develop the online platform NAP Central[34] in support of the NAP process[35] and, at its 25th meeting,[36] decided to aim at a fully functional prototype of the system by June 2014.[37] The LEG also discussed early design concepts for further developing a tool for monitoring and evaluating progress, effectiveness and gaps in the NAPAs, the LDC work programme and the NAP process at the national and global levels.[38] It agreed to develop by the 40th sessions of the subsidiary bodies a publication on gender-sensitive adaptation and methods for integrating gender considerations into adaptation and into the NAP process.

C. Capacity-building elements in the work of the Adaptation Committee

24. The Adaptation Committee was established by the COP to promote the implementation of enhanced action on adaptation in a coherent manner under the Convention through, inter alia: providing technical support and guidance to Parties; strengthening, consolidating and enhancing the sharing of relevant information, knowledge, experience and good practices; promoting synergy and strengthening engagement with national, regional and international organizations, centres and networks; and providing information and recommendations to the COP when providing guidance on means to incentivize the implementation of adaptation actions, including finance, technology and capacity-building.[39]

25. Activities of relevance to capacity-building listed in the three-year workplan of the Adaptation Committee (2013–2015)[40] include: conducting a workshop on the monitoring and evaluation of adaptation; developing modalities and guidelines to support non-Annex I Parties that are not LDCs in the planning, prioritization and implementation of national adaptation planning measures; establishing a database or a clearing house type mechanism for information related to national adaptation planning; inviting regional institutions and United Nations agencies supporting work on adaptation to communicate their current support for adaptation in developing countries, including in relation to capacity-building, including institutional capacity; compiling a list of regional centres and networks working on adaptation; developing a strategy to assist countries in establishing and strengthening their national institutions and regional networks and centres, and publishing thematic reports in 2013 and 2014 and an overview report in 2015 (see para. 34 below).

26. Since the 2nd meeting of the Durban Forum on capacity-building, in June 2013, the Adaptation Committee has met three times and made significant progress in implementing its workplan. The Adaptation Committee held its 3rd meeting from 18 to 20 June, in Bonn,

[32] <http://unfccc.int/adaptation/workstreams/national_adaptation_plans/items/7453.php>.
[33] FCCC/SBI/2013/15, paragraph 33.
[34] <http://unfccc.int/nap/>.
[35] FCCC/SBI/2013/15, paragraphs 31 and 32.
[36] The report on the meeting is contained in document FCCC/SBI/2014/4.
[37] FCCC/SBI/2014/4, paragraphs 22–23.
[38] FCCC/SBI/2013/15, paragraph 42.
[39] Decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 20.
[40] FCCC/SB/2012/3 and Corr.1, annex II, and FCCC/SB/2013/2, annex II.

Germany, its 4th meeting from 5 to 7 September in Nadi, Fiji, and its 5th meeting from 5 to 7 March 2014 in Bonn.[41] The 3rd meeting of the Adaptation Committee was preceded by a field trip organized by the Government of the Netherlands, which focused on adaptation in relation to water safety and food security.[42] Prior to the 4th meeting of the Adaptation Committee, the Government of Fiji organized a field trip to showcase adaptation projects in the areas of food security and disaster risk reduction.

27. In conjunction with its 4th meeting, the Adaptation Committee organized its first workshop on the monitoring and evaluation of adaptation from 9 to 11 September in Nadi.[43] In addition to nine Adaptation Committee members, 40 experts from governments, regional organizations, development banks, bilateral technical cooperation agencies, research institutions and civil society who are active in the monitoring and evaluation of adaptation at different levels and in different sectors participated in the workshop.[44]

28. The Adaptation Committee made progress on the development of modalities and guidelines for NAPs for developing countries that are not LDCs for planning, prioritizing and implementing national adaptation planning measures. Upon review of the existing guidelines for LDCs, in particular the technical guidelines for the NAP process developed by the LEG,[45] the Adaptation Committee concluded that the guidelines for LDCs are broad and non-prescriptive and therefore flexible enough to also be applied to non-LDCs. While the NAP technical guidelines could serve as a basis for formulating NAPs in non-LDCs, the question of enabling support for non-LDCs to start the process needs further consideration.[46] To further support developing countries seeking to formulate and implement NAPs, the Adaptation Committee established a task force on NAPs and invited participation on this task force by the LEG, the TEC, the SCF and the GCF Board.[47] The first meeting of the NAP task force took place on the margins of the 5th meeting of the Adaptation Committee. The discussion focused on an initial review of the draft workplan and on the organization of the work of the task force between meetings of the Adaptation Committee. The task force agreed to further refine and prioritize the workplan for endorsement by the Adaptation Committee. Furthermore, the Adaptation Committee identified modalities, such as the development of toolkits, supplements to the NAP technical guidelines, portals such as NAP Central and training activities, which could be employed to advance relevant work.[48]

29. The Adaptation Committee reviewed existing databases and clearing house type mechanisms for national adaptation planning and concluded that there was no need for the Adaptation Committee to develop a separate database but that it would instead actively engage in, and contribute to, the development of NAP Central, so that information on national adaptation planning relevant to non-LDCs is included.[49]

30. The Adaptation Committee invited regional institutions and United Nations agencies to communicate their current support for adaptation in developing countries, including in

[41] Although the Adaptation Committee is not mandated to report on each of its meetings in an official document format, background documents, webcasts and summaries of outcomes are available on the individual meeting pages accessible through <unfccc.int/6053>.

[42] <unfccc.int/7741>.

[43] <http://unfccc.int/adaptation/groups_committees/adaptation_committee/items/7744.php>.

[44] The final workshop report will be published on the UNFCCC website at <http://unfccc.int/adaptation/groups_committees/adaptation_committee/items/7744.php>.

[45] Available at <unfccc.int/7279>.

[46] FCCC/SB/2013/2, paragraphs 29 and 30.

[47] FCCC/SB/2013/2, paragraph 33.

[48] FCCC/SB/2013/2, paragraph 34.

[49] FCCC/SB/2013/2, paragraph 35.

relation to capacity-building.[50] A synthesis of the information received was made available to the Adaptation Committee for consideration at its 5th meeting.[51] The Adaptation Committee agreed to engage organizations that responded and expressed interest in supporting the work of the Adaptation Committee. The Adaptation Committee further compiled a draft list of regional centres and networks, which will be published online and updated regularly by the secretariat.

31. Based on the discussions outlined in paragraph 30 above, the Adaptation Committee established an ad-hoc group on technical support and agreed on the group's terms of reference. The tasks of the group include:

(a) Analysing existing support for adaptation action provided by regional institutions and United Nations agencies, including gaps, needs and opportunities, based on the submissions from regional institutions and United Nations agencies (drawing on information contained in document AC/2014/7) and other relevant information, including that related to issues such as geographical coverage, types and degree of technical assistance and associated institutional and financial arrangements;

(b) Taking into account the above-mentioned gaps, needs and opportunities, proposing modalities to strengthen and enhance the coherence of the provision of support to developing countries for activities related to adaptation.

32. Following a request by the COP, the Adaptation Committee established an adaptation forum[52] and organized a meeting of this forum in conjunction with COP 19 with a view to raising the profile of adaptation globally. The forum was attended by high-level representatives from governments, IGOs and civil society[53] and aimed at developing a vision for a climate-resilient future. Outcomes of the forum will be featured in a documentary, which will highlight the importance of adaptation action and incorporate the exchange of views of high-level panellists, members of the Adaptation Committee and other forum participants.[54]

33. A joint meeting on available tools for the use of indigenous and traditional knowledge and practices for adaptation, needs of local and indigenous communities and the application of gender-sensitive approaches and tools for adaptation was organized by the Adaptation Committee and under the Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change in Bonn from 1 to 4 April 2014.[55] The meeting was informed by a technical paper prepared by the secretariat[56] and attended by over 60 representatives of Parties, the CGE, the LEG, the TEC, international organizations, IGOs and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) as well as representatives of indigenous communities that are active in the fields of climate change impact and vulnerability assessment, and adaptation planning and practices, including in those areas related to the use of indigenous and traditional knowledge and practices and the application of gender-sensitive approaches and tools for adaptation.[57] Information provided by participants on the use of local, indigenous and traditional knowledge and on the application of gender-

[50] FCCC/SB/2013/2, paragraph 41.
[51] See document AC/2014/7, available at <unfccc.int/8012>.
[52] FCCC/SB/2013/2, paragraph 48.
[53] A video showing highlights of the forum is available at <https://docs.google.com/file/d/0B_DCM6pKXFhTRmh2NzduRmVMbUk/edit?pli=1>.
[54] <http://unfccc.int/7978>.
[55] <http://unfccc.int/adaptation/nairobi_workprogramme/workshops_and_meetings/items/8020.php>.
[56] FCCC/TP/2013/11.
[57] FCCC/SBSTA/2014/INF.11, paragraphs 8 and 9.

sensitive approaches and tools is available on the UNFCCC website[58] as well as in the report on the meeting.[59]

34. As part of its three-year workplan the Adaptation Committee agreed to prepare thematic reports in 2013 and 2014 and a comprehensive overview report in 2015.[60] The first thematic report, on the state of adaptation under the Convention, seeks to raise awareness and understanding of the variety of adaptation-related bodies, programmes and workstreams under the Convention and how they contribute jointly to enhanced action on adaptation.[61]

D. Capacity-building elements in the work of the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts

35. The initial meeting of the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism[62] was held from 25 to 28 March 2014 in Bonn.[63] Members of the Committee initiated its work on developing an initial two-year draft workplan for the implementation of the functions of the mechanism.[64] One of the functions of the mechanism is to enhance action and support, including finance, technology and capacity-building, to address loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change.[65]

E. Capacity-building elements in the work of the Technology Executive Committee

36. The functions of the TEC are, inter alia: to provide an overview of technological needs and analysis of policy and technical issues related to the development and transfer of technologies for mitigation and adaptation; to recommend actions to address the barriers to technology development and transfer in order to enable enhanced action on mitigation and adaptation; and to catalyse the development and use of technology road maps or action plans at the international, regional and national levels through cooperation between relevant stakeholders.[66]

37. After the 2nd meeting of the Durban Forum on capacity-building, the TEC met twice in 2013 and once in 2014[67] to advance the implementation of its rolling workplan for 2012–2013[68] and agree on a rolling workplan for 2014–2015.[69]

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[58] <unfccc.int/8154> and <unfccc.int/8155>.

[59] FCCC/SBSTA/2014/INF.11.

[60] FCCC/SB/2013/2, paragraph 45.

[61] <http://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/cancun_adaptation_framework/adaptation_committee/application/pdf/ac_2013_report_high_res.pdf>.

[62] <http://unfccc.int/adaptation/groups_committees/loss_and_damage_executive_committee/items/8018.php>.

[63] <http://unfccc.int/adaptation/groups_committees/loss_and_damage_executive_committee/items/8107.php>.

[64] Decision 2/CP.19, paragraph 9.

[65] Decision 2/CP.19, paragraph 5(c).

[66] Decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 121.

[67] The 6th meeting of the TEC was held from 26 to 28 June 2013, the 7th meeting from 4 to 7 September 2013 and the 8th meeting from 5 to 7 March 2014. All meetings took place in Bonn.

[68] FCCC/SB/2012/1, annex I.

38. In conjunction with its 6th meeting, the TEC held a thematic dialogue on the research, development and demonstration of environmentally sound technologies.[70] The objectives of the dialogue were to highlight issues related to the research, development and demonstration of environmentally sound technologies; identify challenges and opportunities, good practices and lessons learned from effective research, development and demonstration models; and identify possible follow-up actions.[71]

39. In conjunction with its 7th meeting, the TEC organized a workshop to share experiences and lessons learned from the TNA process; identify specific needs and practical actions that could assist countries in implementing the results of their TNAs; and discuss possible linkages between the TNA process and other planning tools under the Convention, such as nationally appropriate mitigation actions (NAMAs) and NAPs. The workshop was attended by members of the TEC and the Advisory Board of the CTCN, TNA country coordinators, and NAMA and NAP practitioners. Taking into account the outcomes of the workshop, the TEC finalized two technology briefs, one on the results and success factors of TNAs[72] and another on the possible integration of the TNA process with the NAMA and NAP processes.[73] The TEC also published a technology brief on using road mapping to facilitate the planning and implementation of technologies for mitigation and adaptation.[74] The TEC briefs are targeted at policymakers and other stakeholders involved in developing and implementing policies to enhance action on the development and transfer of technologies for mitigation and adaptation.[75]

40. The TEC agreed on a number of key messages to deliver to COP 19, including on matters related to capacity-building, such as that "the strengthening of national capacity and the allocation of resources should be prioritized in order to facilitate effective and sustainable international collaborative research, development and demonstration"[76] and that "high-level governmental support and coordination of the TNA process is essential to ensuring that a TNA is consistent with national development priorities and ultimately contributes to the creation of enabling environments, such as policies and regulatory frameworks, for the prioritized technologies of the TNA".[77]

41. At its 7th meeting, the TEC initiated discussion of its rolling workplan for 2014–2015 and agreed to organize a workshop on technologies for adaptation, in collaboration with the Adaptation Committee.[78] The workshop was held in Bonn on 4 March 2014. Members of the TEC, the Adaptation Committee, the LEG, the CTCN and representatives of developed and developing countries, United Nations entities, IGOs and NGOs shared experiences and lessons learned from the development and implementation of technologies

[69] <http://unfccc.int/ttclear/pages/ttclear/sunsetcms/storage/contents/stored-file-20140328150351338/TEC%20rolling%20workplan%20for%202014-2015.pdf>.

[70] <http://unfccc.int/ttclear/pages/ttclear/templates/ttclear/pages/ttclear/pages/ttclear/templates/ttclear/templates/render_cms_page?s=TEM_THE>.

[71] FCCC/SB/2013/1, paragraph 28.

[72] <http://unfccc.int/ttclear/templates/ttclear/sunsetcms/storage/contents/stored-file-20131105120603493/TECBrief_TNA-results_final-HighResolutionCompact.pdf>.

[73] <http://unfccc.int/ttclear/templates/ttclear/sunsetcms/storage/contents/stored-file-20131105124148210/Possible%20integration%20of%20the%20TNA%20process%20with%20NAMA%20and%20NAP%20processes.pdf>.

[74] <http://unfccc.int/ttclear/sunsetcms/storage/contents/stored-file-20131105124556166/Using%20roadmapping%20to%20facilitate%20the%20planning%20and%20implementation%20of%20technologies%20for%20mitigation%20and%20adaptation.pdf>.

[75] FCCC/SB/2013/1, paragraphs 21 and 30.

[76] FCCC/SB/2013/1, paragraph 45(i).

[77] FCCC/SB/2013/1, paragraph 45(a).

[78] FCCC/SB/2013/1, paragraph 41.

for adaptation and identified barriers to and enabling environments for the successful implementation of such technologies. Participants also identified potential areas of actions by the TEC and policy recommendations for the TEC that can help to promote and accelerate the development and transfer of technologies for adaptation.[79]

42. At its 8th meeting, the TEC adopted its rolling workplan for 2014–2015,[80] which includes the preparation of technology briefs on technologies for adaptation, climate technology financing and national systems of innovation, and the organization of a thematic dialogue on enablers for and barriers to South–South cooperation on technologies for adaptation and a workshop on national systems of innovation. The TEC also agreed to continue facilitating knowledge-sharing among Parties and stakeholders through further enhancing the functionality of the technology information clearing house TT:CLEAR.[81]

F. Capacity-building elements in the work of the Climate Technology Centre and Network

43. The mission of the CTCN is to stimulate technology cooperation, enhance the development and transfer of technologies and assist developing country Parties at their request, consistent with their respective capabilities and national circumstances and priorities. This is undertaken to build or strengthen their capacity to identify technology needs and to facilitate the preparation and implementation of technology projects and strategies that support action on mitigation and adaptation.[82]

44. With the adoption of its modalities and procedures at COP 19,[83] the CTCN became fully operational. Since then, it has been receiving requests for technical assistance from developing country Parties through their national designated entities (NDEs). As at May 2014, more than 75 Parties had nominated their NDEs for the development and transfer of technology.[84]

45. The CTCN is accountable to, and under the guidance of, the COP through an Advisory Board. The CTCN Advisory Board[85] includes representatives of developing and developed countries, the TEC and NGOs. Since the 2nd meeting of the Durban Forum on capacity-building, the CTCN Advisory Board has met twice, once in 2013 and once in 2014. The CTCN and its Advisory Board have also prepared the draft programme of work of the CTCN[86] and submitted two reports to COP 19:

(a) Report on activities and performance for 2013, as part of the joint annual report of the TEC and the CTCN for 2013;[87]

(b) Report on modalities and procedures of the CTCN and its Advisory Board.[88]

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[79] <http://unfccc.int/ttclear/pages/ttclear/templates/render_cms_page?s=events_workshops_adaptationtechs>.

[80] <http://unfccc.int/ttclear/pages/ttclear/pages/ttclear/sunsetcms/storage/contents/stored-file-20140328150154342/TEC%208%20meeting%20report%20including%20WP.pdf>.

[81] <http://unfccc.int/ttclear/pages/home.html>.

[82] Decision 2/CP.17, annex VII, paragraph 1.

[83] Decision 25/CP.19.

[84] <http://unfccc.int/ttclear/templates/render_cms_page?TEM_ndes>.

[85] <http://www.unep.org/climatechange/ctcn/AdvisoryBoard/tabid/177770/Default.aspx>.

[86] <http://unfccc.int/ttclear/sunsetcms/storage/contents/stored-file-20140121143523557/CTCN%20Programme%20of%20Work.pdf>.

[87] FCCC/SB/2013/1.

[88] FCCC/SB/2013/INF.7.

46. Strengthening the capacity of developing country Parties to develop and absorb climate technologies is central to the operations and services of the CTCN, in accordance with its mandate. In its draft programme of work, the CTCN states that one of its three core services is related to knowledge management, peer learning and capacity-building. In addition, in its report on modalities and procedures, the CTCN notes that many of its mandated functions are related to strengthening networks, partnerships and capacity-building for climate technology transfer.[89] Over the next five years the CTCN aims to: carry out training and networking workshops for NDEs; hold conferences involving academia, research institutions, NGOs and the public and private sectors; carry out technical assistance assignments; develop a continuously serviced knowledge management system; and attend to requests through a helpdesk service.[90]

47. To support the work of the NDEs, the United Nations Environment Programme, as the host of the Climate Technology Centre, is developing a capacity-building and support programme, which has the objective of assisting NDEs in obtaining the specific guidance or assistance that they need to effectively discharge their functions. This will help to shape the requests of the NDEs to maximize their utility and to ensure that requests put to the CTCN conform to the criteria approved by the Advisory Board.[91]

G. Capacity-building elements in the work of the Standing Committee on Finance

48. The SCF is mandated to assist the COP in exercising its functions with respect to the financial mechanism of the Convention in terms of improving coherence and coordination in the delivery of climate change financing, rationalization of the financial mechanism, mobilization of financial resources and the measurement, reporting and verification of support provided to developing country Parties.[92]

49. The SCF met three times in 2013 and once in 2014.[93] As outlined in its work programme for 2013–2015,[94] the SCF in collaboration with the World Bank Institute organized the first forum for the communication and continued exchange of information among bodies and entities dealing with climate change finance in order to promote linkages and coherence.[95] The forum was held in Barcelona, Spain, on 28 May 2013. The main theme of the event was "mobilizing finance and investments for climate action now", covering both mitigation and adaptation aspects, as well as the issue of tracking climate finance.[96] The forum was attended by about 150 participants representing Parties, financial

[89] FCCC/SB/2013/INF.7, annex I, chapter V.

[90] <http://unfccc.int/ttclear/sunsetcms/storage/contents/stored-file-20140121143523557/CTCN%20Programme%20of%20Work.pdf> (page 3).

[91] FCCC/SB/2013/1, paragraph 64.

[92] Decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 112.

[93] The 3rd meeting of the SCF was held from 8 to 10 March 2013, the 4th meeting from 15 to 17 June 2013, the 5th meeting from 27 to 30 August 2013 and the 6th meeting from 4 to 5 March 2014. All meetings took place in Bonn. Further information is available at <http://unfccc.int/cooperation_and_support/financial_mechanism/standing_committee/items/6881.php>.

[94] FCCC/CP/2012/4, annex II.

[95] A summary of discussions at the forum is contained in document FCCC/CP/2013/8, annex II, paragraphs 8–36.

[96] <http://unfccc.int/cooperation_and_support/financial_mechanism/standing_committee/items/7624.php>.

institutions, national and multilateral development banks, NGOs, international organizations and academia.[97]

H. Capacity-building elements in the work of the Green Climate Fund

50. The COP designated the GCF as an operating entity of the financial mechanism of the Convention and decided to conclude arrangements with the GCF Board to ensure that it is accountable to, and functions under the guidance of, the COP to support projects, programmes, policies and other activities in developing country Parties using thematic funding windows.[98]

51. At its 5th meeting, the GCF Board adopted initial result areas of the GCF as initial areas of funding, to enable low-emission and climate-resilient development pathways. One of these areas focuses on readiness and capacity-building for adaptation and mitigation activities.[99] At the same meeting, the GCF Board decided that within its business model framework the private-sector facility of the GCF will address barriers to private-sector investment in adaptation and mitigation activities, such as insufficient capacity and lack of awareness, in order to mobilize private capital and expertise at scale in accordance with national plans and priorities. The GCF Board acknowledged that private-sector investment in general relies on readiness and enabling environments, the enhancement of which could be supported by the GCF at large.[100] Furthermore, the GCF Board requested the GCF secretariat to develop a detailed programme of work relating to the provision of readiness and preparatory support,[101] which may include, inter alia:

(a) Facilitating the assessment of readiness and support needs;

(b) Country programming and portfolio development, including how countries may translate the objectives of the GCF into regional, national or subnational priorities, given the initial result areas and performance indicators of the fund;

(c) Conducting outreach activities, including regional workshops, aiming to raise awareness of relevant considerations of low-emission climate-resilient development strategies and associated country programmes that would allow countries to identify and effectively communicate their priorities to the GCF, and to access resources; the selection, establishment, role and responsibilities of national designated authorities (NDAs) or country focal points, including in coordinating and facilitating multi-stakeholder consultation; and establishing the procedures for selecting, nominating and accrediting subnational, national and regional implementing entities, and the associated fiduciary principles, and environmental and social safeguards;

(d) Advancing knowledge-sharing and peer-to-peer learning among relevant partners and practitioners engaged in readiness and preparatory support, with a view to fostering coordination and coherence, as well as facilitating opportunities for South–South learning;

(e) Providing advisory services, including a help desk to support NDAs or country focal points, prospective national and subnational implementing entities, and other key stakeholders;

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[97] FCCC/CP/2013/8, annex II, paragraph 4.
[98] Decisions 1/CP.16 and 3/CP.17.
[99] FCCC/CP/2013/6, page 69.
[100] FCCC/CP/2013/6, page 48.
[101] FCCC/CP/2013/6, pages 64 and 65.

(f) Facilitating, in collaboration with relevant partners, arrangements for training, mentorship and twinning in support of NDAs or country focal points and subnational and national entities seeking accreditation with the GCF.

III. Capacity-building elements in the work of bodies established under the Kyoto Protocol

Capacity-building elements in the work of the Executive Board of the clean development mechanism

52. The CDM Executive Board supervises the CDM under the authority and guidance of the CMP. The CDM Executive Board is mandated to, inter alia: make recommendations on further modalities and procedures for the CDM, as appropriate; approve new methodologies relating to, inter alia, baselines, monitoring plans and project boundaries; and make publicly available relevant information on proposed CDM project activities in need of funding and on investors seeking opportunities, in order to assist in arranging funding of CDM project activities, as necessary.[102]

53. The CDM Executive Board and its support structure continued their work with CDM stakeholders during the reporting period, including with designated national authorities (DNAs) through the Designated National Authorities Forum and interactions with the Forum's co-chairs; designated operational entities through the Designated Operational Entities Forum's interaction with the CDM Executive Board at each of its meetings and interaction with the Accreditation Panel during at least two meetings. Exchanges with other stakeholders also took place at each CDM Executive Board meeting and through workshops, round-table discussions, forums and training sessions organized by the secretariat.[103]

54. The CDM Executive Board, at the request of the CMP, continued to promote the equitable geographical distribution of project activities.[104] This was achieved through the setting up of DNA and CDM help desks to support the development of project activities, programmes of activities (PoAs) and the establishment of regional collaboration centres (RCCs) in partnership with local and regional agencies and multilateral development banks in Bogotá (Colombia), St George's (Grenada), Lomé (Togo) and Kampala (Uganda). The RCCs have been successful in directly supporting existing projects and PoAs in moving through the CDM project cycle from idea to issuance; in the development of standardized baselines; and in the creation of a pipeline of future projects and partnerships.[105]

55. Three regional training events for DNA representatives were conducted on standardized baselines, suppressed demand, microscale additionality and PoAs for Africa; Asia and the Pacific and Eastern Europe; and Latin America and the Caribbean.[106] Furthermore, an online training course on the guidelines for demonstrating additionality of microscale project activities was launched. The course provides DNA representatives and other stakeholders who have not attended the in-person regional training events with the opportunity to gain an understanding of the subject.[107]

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[102] Decision 3/CMP.1, annex, paragraph 5.
[103] FCCC/KP/CMP/2013/5 (Part I), paragraph 98.
[104] Decision 8/CMP.7, paragraph 30.
[105] FCCC/KP/CMP/2013/5 (Part I), paragraph 79.
[106] FCCC/KP/CMP/2013/5 (Part I), paragraph 72.
[107] FCCC/KP/CMP/2013/5 (Part I), paragraph 73.

56. The CDM Executive Board continued to give increased attention to communication, promotion and outreach by following an enhanced media engagement plan and conducting, inter alia, the following activities:[108]

(a) DNA Communicators of the Year Showcase to incentivize and enhance the capacity of DNAs to promote the CDM;

(b) A radio club and related contest and training for radio journalists in Africa;

(c) CDM Changing Lives photo and video contests;

(d) Outreach at targeted carbon market events;

(e) Production of videos, audio files, publications and other materials;

(f) Promotion of voluntary cancellation of certified emission reductions.

57. Furthermore, an RCC communication plan was researched, developed and implemented. RCC staff members co-organized and took part in several events promoted by CDM stakeholders in their regions of operations. Capacity-building and training materials relating to the CDM, such as fact sheets and brochures explaining the services provided by the RCCs, were produced and widely circulated.[109]

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[108] FCCC/KP/CMP/2013/5 (Part I), paragraphs 105 and 106.
[109] FCCC/KP/CMP/2013/5 (Part I), paragraph 108.